

number of positions of that kind. Thus the required number is the coefficient of $t^n/n!$ in

$$\exp(t + t^2/2 + t^3/6 + t^4/8 + \dots),$$

that is, in

$$\exp(t/2 + t^2/4) \cdot \exp\{-\frac{1}{2} \log(1-t)\},$$

that is, in

$$\exp(t/2 + t^2/4) / \sqrt{1-t},$$

which is the result obtained by Cayley. See Salmon's Higher Algebra, art. 45 of the third edition.

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NOTES.

A REGULAR meeting of the NEW YORK MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY was held Saturday afternoon, February 3, at half-past three o'clock, the president, Dr. McClintock, in the chair. The following persons having been duly nominated, and being recommended by the council, were elected to membership: Professor L. C. Walker, St. Lawrence University; Miss Ruth Gentry, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Frances Hardcastle, University of Chicago. Professor Fine made some remarks upon the continuity of the number system, and Dr. Fiske described several different demonstrations of Weierstrass's theorem that only algebraic and periodic functions can possess an algebraic addition theorem.

THE address of Professor Newcomb on "Modern mathematical thought," which appeared in the BULLETIN for January, has been published in full in *Nature* of February 1, 1894, pp. 325-329.

A PORTION of the mathematical models and charts exhibited at Chicago by the German universities was secured by the department of mathematics of Columbia College. This portion, the principal part of which came originally from the institute of technology at Munich, is illustrative of theory of functions, analysis situs, plane curves and their singularities, surfaces, their singularities and curvature, and line-geometry.